

A
L E T T E R

TO THE

PEOPLE of *Ireland*, K

Relative to our present Feuds
and Jealousies.



And they rose up before Moses, with certain of the Children of Israel, two hundred and fifty Princes of the Assembly, famous in Congregation, Men of Renown.

And they gathered themselves against Moses, and against Aaron, and said unto them, Ye take too much upon You, seeing all the Congregation are holy every one of them, and the Lord is among them: Wherefore then lift You up Yourself above the Congregation of the Lord?

NUMBERS, 16 Chap. 2d and 3d Verse.

D U B L I N:

Printed in the Year MDCCLV.

L. E. T. T. E. R.

TO THE

PEOPLE of Ireland,

Relative to our present Fruits
and Labours.



And they rose up before Moses, with certain of the
Children of Israel, two hundred and fifty Princes
of the Assembly, famous in Congregation, Men of
Renown.

And they gathered themselves against Moses, and
against Aaron, and said unto them, We take too
much upon you, seeing all the Congregation are
help every one of them, and the Lord is among
them: Wherefore then lift thou up thy voice
above the Congregation of the Lord?
Numbers, 16 Chap. 2d and 3d Verse.

D U B L I N :

Printed in the Year MDCCLV.

LETTER, &c.

THAT the unregulated Passions of Mankind, when vented in Fury, as in King *Charles* the first's Time, are more to be dreaded than tempestuous Winds, or subterraneous Eruptions, is a Maxim hardly to be denied; as the first are the natural Consequence of the last, and more diffusive in their Influence.

In all Communities a Spirit of Party prevails more or less violent, according to the Object which attracts them, or the Largeness of the Body in which it moves.

The Spirit of one acts upon solid, that of the other upon vaporous, Matter, being the Exhalations of their earthly Disappointments, which they industriously blacken by Materials from the worst Characters; a Compound of which, they would have us believe, forms those of the Men they oppose, in order thereby to draw upon them popular Resentment, as if their Removal alone could avert the threatening Storm that exist only in their Imaginations, actuated by Prejudice, and governed by Phrenzy. Thus are the solid Interests of a Kingdom, and the Property of her Inhabitants insensibly evaporating, while the deluded are following a Phantom which eludes the

Grasp, instead of a real substantial Good. That it is as natural for the Party, who cannot exhibit the real Idol, to set up a false one, in order to attract the Attention of the giddy, and be the Object of their Devotion, is as certain, as that soon after the Flood, most Nations found it necessary to establish idolatrous Worship, for Want of the Knowledge of the true God, thereby to preserve Order and Decency in their respective Communities, and which the wisest of their Members never sought to abolish, however ridiculous to their own more exalted Ideas. The heinous Nature of alienating the Hearts of the credulous Part of Mankind from the establish'd Worship, or Government, of their respective Countries, may plainly appear from many Instances in History, wherein the Perpetrators have met with as bad a Reception from Historians as from their offended Country; nor is there one Instance, where they have succeeded, that the Proverb has not been fulfilled, *a Leaping from the Frying-pan into the Fire*; as was often the Case with God's chosen People, the *Jews*; and I hope, my Fellow-Citizens, ye do not look upon yourselves as less under the Protection of divine Providence.

To expect Perfection in our Rulers would be inconsistent with the present imperfect State of Things; nor is there a System, civil or religious, which forbids the Exercise of human, benevolent Affections, which alone constitute the true Christian; being encouraged to think so from the Writings of the Apostles, one of whom tells us, *the Powers that BE are of God*: And the 2d Chap. of *1 Peter*, enumerates the moral Duties of a Christian, if ye would desire to be regarded by God in that Light; for it is not nominally being one, but spiritually, that will intitle us to the Benefits of Christ's Kingdom, and when ye suffer for him,
under

under bad Kings or Governors, how much more your Honour.

The genuine Spirit of Christianity, never less felt than when engaged in Opposition to Men in Power, which, in my humble Opinion, is intirely repugnant to her real Nature; being design'd, by our Saviour, to captivate the Affections, and draw them from earthly Pursuits: Yet, if a temporal Good is more desirable than any she can bestow, ye are entirely excusable in forbidding her Dictates, and disowning her for the Mistress of your Hearts, and which (if not the Hypocrites against whom so many Woes are denounced) ye ought to do in Profession as well as Practice. A

The surprizing Spirit of Party that has lately subsisted in this Kingdom, amongst People who term themselves Christians, would be amazing, if not incredible, to any good Man that was not an Eye and Ear-witness to it, and who, probably, would be induced to ask, if a *Nebuchadnezzar* had set up an Image in Opposition to the Worship of the true God, and prepared a fiery Furnace for the Rejectors; the three Men that were cast into *Nebuchadnezzar's* escaped unhurt, yet those, who pretend to be the truer Christians, cannot prevent the Flame of Party Spirit from laying hold of them.

My Fellow-Citizens, if People, in a middling Station, are not eternally to be made the Dupes of great Men, we ought carefully to reflect upon the Motives of their Actions, viz. whether a disinterested Regard for our Liberties be the prevailing Motive of one Party, and the Reverse prevalent in the other, before we either condemn, or approve; and those who are not capable of doing so ought to testify their Regard to Society, by being silent; for, by an over hasty Conduct, they not only bring a Blush in their own Faces, but endanger

ger the Safety of that Community to which they indispenfibly belong.

What my Reflections upon our present unhappy Difputes are, I fhall endeavour, as well as I can, to communicate; as the Attempt may be better relifh'd from one of yourfelves than from an Abettor of either Party, whose natural Sentiments, and Love of Truth, are often liable to be too much influenced by a partial Regard to that Party, whose Cause their Interest and ambitious Views incline them to espoufe.

After the Death of Mr. *Connolly*, there appear'd two Candidates for the C——r, viz. Sir *Ralph Gore*, and Mr. *B——le*, each ftrongly back'd by their Friends. The Conteft likely to prove dubious, it was propos'd, by the Friends of both, that Sir R—— should have it for that Turn, and Mr. B——le for the next, which being mutually agreed upon, it then became their Interest to ftick close together, Sir *Arthur Gore* being intended to fucceed the prefent S——r.

Thus was our Rights and Liberties made the Property of thefe two Families, and their numerous Connections, natural and acquired, having been at the Helm of Affairs in this Kingdom till the Promotion of our prefent *Prime*, who, as one of the Government, and his Majesty's lawfully conftituted Servant, fhew'd an Authority to fhare with them, which has brought upon him the whole of their Refentment, becaufe he had a Spirit equal to his Rank, and chofe rather to be term'd, by their Pofterity, after his Death, a Feeder of Men than of Swine, being all the Return our late P——te's Memory had for giving up his Share in the Government to them. But fo ill-grounded is their Refentment, that they have left it in the Power of the meanest

meanest Mechanick, who calmly reflects, to expose the Fallacy of their Opposition; for who does not perceive that his Attachment to the *Beggar* Interest is the chief Cause of it. *hewell*

That it is natural for a Family, after having acquired an opulent Fortune, and considerable Connections, to put in for a Share in the Administration of their Country, the Party in Opposition has not denied. Why then should the Primate bear the Load of their Resentment, because he thought proper to espouse their Claim? unless it can be proved, that he has no Right to give his Interest to whom he thinks proper; that he was raised to Power through their Means; or that they have, in Consequence of the above-mentioned Coalition, an hereditary Right, by Turns, to the Chair, and so to the chief Management of Affairs in this Kingdom; which would be a Check to the Emulation of her other Children. *Bespborough*

That they may enjoy the one, Nobody can doubt, without occasioning a national Disturbance, or obstructing the Business of the Publick; but as to the other, that is as our King pleases. *but more*

The first Opportunity they embraced for shewing their Resentment publickly was, by examining the Conduct of Mr. *Nevil Jones*, late Engineer-General, finding that our late Governor was inclining to another Channel than that which confined his Majesty's Favours in former Administrations: And is it not reasonable, as well as natural, for a Man's Friends and Connections to feel the more powerful and immediate Effects of his Influence? Is it not so in private, as well as publick, Stations? *but more*

This, I confess, was a very proper Occasion, and highly commendable, if the Merit of it had been recommended by Enquiries into former Votes

Votes of Credit during the Meridian of their Power. Was the Conduct of the former Surveyor-General publicly examined? Was he not allowed to sell to the last, and to keep his Seat in the House without any Murmurs against him from that Quarter?

That there may be Perquisites belonging to GREAT Places, and that the Commons may have Ways and Means of granting them, under the Colour of building Forts, storing of Magazines, repairing of Barracks, &c. appears to me very evident; but why they should call Mr. ~~Jones~~ to account for the last Vote of Credit, more than former ones, may seem a Mystery to few, unless there had appeared no Spirit of Jealousy prior to it; or our late Governor taken a Share of the Money, as a Token of intending to sacrifice at their Altar.

Is it not natural for a tender-hearted Man to interfere in behalf of another, who had been so weak as to be liable to fall a Victim, in Consequence of a Dispute for Power between the Crown and the Commons? Did it appear, on the Enquiry from the Evidence of the Workmen, that he had taken a Bribe? Did it not rather appear that he had acted imprudently? Would the Friends of our Administration have exerted their Interest, on the 23^d of November, 1753, had there appeared as much Compassion for him as there did for his Predecessor Mr. ~~Dorset~~? Is not Compassion the Characteristic of a Christian? Ought implacable Hatred to subsist in the Mind of one who says the Lord's Prayer? Was our Saviour ever angry, but when he went to the Temple, and saw the Jews using Religion only as a Cloak for earthly Gratifications? May he not also declare his Wrath against those Men, who prostitute publick Virtue to selfish Ends?

However,

Dorset

However, may not this Enquiry be attended with salutary Effects, as Persons entrusted with public Money may be more cautious in the Application of it for the future?

Here, having tried the Strength of their Forces, had they stop'd, all might have been well, and not proceeded next to the Rejection of the Bill, which, in my humble Opinion, was unseemly: For it was, in Effect, (the whole recommendatory Clause being left out) a Denying that his Majesty had any Right to think of an Application of public Utility prior to his Commons. As our Commons thought many Times prior to him, when the Improvement of our Country was next their Hearts, may not his Majesty now, in his old Age, when the Hopes of an immortal Crown depends upon it, and, consequently, his benevolent Views extending to the remotest Parts of his Dominions, be acknowledged, by the dutiful Commons, to be the first Mover for an Application of this Kind, wherein our Interest and Happiness are concern'd.

Was the rejected Clause any more? For it did not run thus, *And your Majesty, &c. CONSENTS,* which *would* allude to a prior Act in the royal Mind: But thus, *And your Majesty ever attentive, &c. would consent,* which *only* alludes to an Act posterior to the Formation of a Bill, and therefore term'd *Assent*.

Would the Admission of that Clause have prevented the Commons from deliberating about future Applications for the Good of their Country when not recommended? If inconsistent with it, cannot his Majesty refuse his Assent, therefore, sufficiently secured against Misapplications by the Commons? And, if a King's Recommendation be so, are not they also secured by refusing their Concurrence.

But, as appears by their Writings, that the leading Men in the Commons ought to be the Favourites of a King, and the Channel through which to convey his Favours, is evidently prejudicial to our Interests and Liberties; for must not then the national Wealth be at the Mercy of a King and his Ministers, which may be attended with bad Consequences to our Posterity, when bad Kings ascend the Throne?

And if allow'd now, may it not be pleaded hereafter as a Precedent,

When impious Men bear Sway
In the Legislative Way?

When the Rulers of the Commons are the Favourites of an Administration, can we expect Enquiries into the Management of publick Funds appropriated for the Maintenance of the Poor — Improvement of our Manufactures — Encouragement of Inland Navigation, which must pave the Way before any Tillage Act can take Place — Making of Turnpike Roads, &c.

Would not Enquiries of this Nature greatly contribute to the Utility of this Kingdom, and the Satisfaction of the Publick, as well as prove an effectual Bar to the Avarice of Trustees, Governors, Commissioners, &c. a Principle which leads Men to sacrifice at the Altar of the infernal Deity, at the Expence of every noble, benevolent, and humane Sentiment. Can such Men feel for their afflicted Brethren?

Did not Mr. Lucas clearly set forth the Abuses in the City Government, with respect to the blue Coat Hospital; an Institution alone design'd for the Education of decay'd Citizens Children, but often appropriated to those of Servants, and Sy-cophants to Men in Power.

Has

Has not our Parliament a Right to examine into City Abuses, and free the honest Citizens of *Dublin* from the usurp'd Tyranny of a Board? Ought they not then to do it?

Have they done it? Have they not rather added to our Load, by denying the Freedom of our Voices; expelling the Gentleman return'd; and voting the scarlet Robe in his Place; REWARDING the Administration which countenanced the Affront offered to the unbiaſſed Citizens, who would *then* be free if ſuffer'd? But I ſuppoſe they muſt not attempt it, but when bid by their Betters.

As a Proof of my Aſſertion, my Fellow-Citizens, pleaſe accept the following Extract from the *Universal Advertiser* of *May* laſt; a Paper countenanced as breathing forth the Sentiments of true Liberty and Patriotiſm: ‘ *Will* found it not quite ſo eaſy to bubble Folks here, as to buy Treaties in *Spain*; and, ſaving a little Bargain they got him, (on account of quelling a Riot one Day) did juſt nothing.’ Could you not then plainly perceive how the Money went, for which that poor Man was expell’d, and for which his Eſtate would have been charged, and himſelf and innocent Family reduced to Beggary, had not a compaſſionate Government interpoſed. Shall the credulous Multitude be eternally a Prey to ambitious, ſelfiſh Men!

Don’t you plainly ſee that they have been the P——rs, the Engineer, the Channel, and our Governors, feed with our own Money, to ſtrengthen and ſupport their Intereſt in the Administration theſe twenty Years paſt. Eaſy, honeſt, ſhort-ſighted Citizens! And now, having experienced your honeſt Credulity by Mr. *Lucas*’s Succeſs, would have you believe all was done without their Knowledge, by calling Mr. *ſ——*

to account, because there was no Receiver for their Favours the last Session.

Suffer me to present the following Extract, from their favourite Paper, for your Perusal, in Support of my Assertion. ‘ It is very remarkable, that, in all that Interval of Time, the Lady had no Complaint whatever, except a smart Fever, chiefly affecting her *Head*, about four Years ago; which went off as *unaccountably* as it came on, and, from an high *Delirium* it occasioned, left her suddenly in sober Senses. Three different *Doctors* attended her, one after another, without any Thing remarkable happening during *Hellebore’s* Absence. They were good Sort of Men all of them, and seemed content with their *Sallary* and *occasional Fees*, not going out of the *common Course* of *Practice*, or striking any *bold Strokes*; though to be sure one of them had a good deal of the *Empyrick* in him. He was entirely form’d for the *Stage*, and his *Talents* were extremely diverting. *Rocheester* was hardly a better *Stage Orator*, and he had the Honour of having performed before some *crowned Heads*, and particularly their *high Mightinesses*, where he gave entire Satisfaction, and might have brought Money home with him, if he had kept better Company: But he delighted in *Lottery Tickets*, *Rowly Powly*, and was chowfed by *Gamblers* and the *three Thimble and Butter-men*, who were his chief Companions at the *Hague*, and some of whom he brought with him to *Dublin*, where he made a motley Appearance, and had the strongest Retinue ever seen there. He had a *Norwegian* Cook, a *Dutch* Running-footman, a *Refugee* Chaplain, an *Antiquarian* Secretary, (for so he stiled his *Amanuensis*, in Imitation of Dr. *Taylor*) and a Set of People who knew nothing of the
‘ *Materia*

‘ *Materia Medica*: But it happened luckily for
 ‘ the *Doctor*, there was but little *Practice* offered
 ‘ out of the Common Course, and it was no Time
 ‘ to make *Experiments*, so the *Lady* did very
 ‘ well, and he saved his Credit.’ *Universal*
Advertiser, N^o 200.

The Reason I trouble you with the whole, is
 to shew with how much *Deference* they treat those
 who have had the Honour of being our Govern-
 nors; and, by the following Extracts from a
 Pamphlet intituled, *A Letter to the Right Honour-*
able the Earl of Chesterfield, (whose Character is
 supposed to be given above) ye may judge of
 their Modesty and Sincerity. ‘ I have taken up
 ‘ too much of your Lordship’s Time, which I
 ‘ am confident you can every Hour employ more
 ‘ advantageously; but I shall presume to hope,
 ‘ that the Distresses of a People, whose Loyalty
 ‘ to his *Majesty*, and grateful Respect to his *true*
 ‘ *Representative*, gave your Lordship a pleasing
 ‘ Opportunity of *representing*, to the Throne,
 ‘ every Instance of their Duty and Affection to
 ‘ the best of KINGS, will now claim some Share
 ‘ in your Thoughts; which is all intended by this
 ‘ Letter, from my Lord,’ &c. Again from the
 same Pamphlet, p. 22. ‘ For my Part, I honour
 ‘ the King and his Representative, and shall
 ‘ make it my Business to inculcate all due Respect
 ‘ for them.’

What is contained in this last Quotation may
 serve as a Specimen of the Assurance of our
 News-Writer, when we consider the Purport of
 the following Extracts. ‘ Now Sir *George*, like
 ‘ all other rich Men, could not abide Logic, or
 ‘ long-Reasoning, but took up with the Conclu-
 ‘ sion, supposing the Premises to be right; and
 ‘ ordered *Dunderhead*, as he had *Finger-fee* before,
 ‘ to

‘ to look into the Matter.’ Is this agreeable to the Idea of a Patriot King?

‘ What have PATRIOTS to fear, who’ve a ‘ PATRIOT King?’ (*Universal Advertiser*, N^o 219.) ‘ They both knew they had neither *Law* ‘ or *Logick* on their Side, and to wheedle, or ‘ frighten, the Tenants out of their Properties, ‘ was the only Game they had to play.

Parliament

‘ The first *Robin* sent, had as many Tricks as ‘ a *High German* Doctor; but not so honest as, ‘ like him, to return your Money after he had ‘ made it pass and be gone.

Dorset

‘ Next came a grave, orderly, dark, cautious, ‘ hypocritical Rogue, a meer Frame of a Man ‘ in publick, but an intrepid Liar, and a damn- ‘ able Atheist.’ JUDGE NOT THAT YE BE NOT JUDGED.

Devonshire

The succeeding Lord Lieutenant’s Goodness is imputed to Indolence, as they could not give him a bad Character; ‘ but he was either too ‘ honest, or too indolent, to do much towards ‘ perswading People out of their Lands and ‘ Senses.’

Chesterfield

‘ One of the prettiest Fellows came after him ‘ in the whole World again, smooth-tongued, ‘ and well mannered, and disposed to make the ‘ People make away themselves, and all they ‘ had.’ Perhaps they mean here a Way to *Portpatrick*, in order to try their loyal Dispositions in quelling the Rebellion in One thousand seven hundred and forty-five, to save his Majesty’s Troops the Trouble after a fatiguing Campaign, the Battle of *Fontenoy* having been fought that Year *. ‘ But they smoaked him, little as he ‘ thought

* The Writer of this is very far from calling in Question the Loyalty of the Protestants, in this Part of his Majesty’s united Kingdoms; though, as fallible Men, they may be deceived by specious Pretenders to it.

' thought for it, and had him fairly on the Hyp;
 ' had he come again; but *Dunderhead* sent him
 ' elsewhere on a sleeveless Errand, and *Will Rusty-*
 ' *coat*, a *Spanish Broker*, took his Place; a Cha- *Harrington*
 ' racter of whom you have in p. 11. who ' made
 ' Way for *old Gravity* again; who, as he was not
 ' yet found out by the Bulk of the Tenants,
 ' might have wheedled them to some Purpose,
 ' but for his Son, a vapouring Scab, and a great
 ' Swearer.'

Of *old Gravity*, whose Name is now changed *Dorset*
 to Dr. *Hellebore*, 'tis said, that, ' hearing the *Lady*
 ' was very rich, and hoping for great Fees, en-
 ' treated *Sublimate* to recommend him there.
 ' At that Time, indeed, *she* was not rich, as
 ' (like the Patient mentioned by Doctor *Luke*)
 ' *she had spent all she had on Physicians without being*
 ' *better*. *Sublimate*, however, recommended
 ' him, and though *she* had no great Affection for
 ' *Sublimate*, yet he having, a little before, ob-
 ' tained a Favour for her in *England*, and saved
 ' the little Money she had left, *she* received *Hel-*
 ' *lebore* with open Arms, gave him a good
 ' retaining Fee, and seem'd to confide in him a
 ' good deal, were it only for the Character he
 ' brought with him for being a *safe Doctor*; or,
 ' in other Words, being *no Doctor at all*; for
 ' they both mean the same Thing.'

So much for our last Governors; now for the
 present, for he, it seems, must not escape more
 than the rest; though they cannot take upon them
 to say positively what *he* is sent for, yet desirous
 to believe the worst.

' *Dunderhead* was now amazed at the ill Suc- *D. Newcastle*
 ' cess of so many cunning, hypocritical, clever,
 ' wise, experienced Agents, as had been em-
 ' ployed; so he bethought himself of a very un-
 ' usual Method whereby to accomplish his Pur-
 ' pose,

L. Hartington
 Secretary
 Conway

pose, viz. to send an Agent, or two, who had
 neither Cunning, Hypocrisy, or Experience in
 that Business; but should be universally known
 to be honest, downright, fair dealing Men, and
 well spoken of by the whole Neighbourhood.
 There happened, for a Wonder, to be about
 Sir George, two *West-country* Lads of this Cha-
 racter, and them *Dunderhead* has sent over to
 Ireland, to the great Joy of the Tenants, who
 are in great Hopes they will no longer be
 juggled with, as they have been heretofore;
 and, indeed, as yet all Appearances are fa-
 vourable. There are cunning People, how-
 ever, who remember the Story of the Miller of
Mobray; who being chosen, for his known
 Honesty, to supply the Place, and do Justice
 to the Tenants in returning fair Measure, took
 more *Grist* than ever was done before; (for,
 indeed, he took all) and being ask'd the Rea-
 son of that so sudden Change in so honest a
 Man, said, he could not account for it. An
 honest Man he came, and an honest Man he
 still was; but, *damn it*, the Fault lies in the
 Mill. *Universal Advertiser*, N^o 191. 266.

You see, by these Extracts, who have been
 our Doctors, and by, and for whom, FEED. Is
 it not then natural to ask, at whose Expence they
 were feed, and who has reaped the Benefit these
 twenty Years past? That they have exhausted
 our Substance, without discovering the Incapacity
 of our Physicians, till they were like to receive
 no more Physic, and foresaw the last Fee for
 quelling a Riot thrown away, when they endea-
 voured to convince us of their Love by attempt-
 ing to recover it, after the Physician was dis-
 charged from the Family, and a new one ap-
 pointed, who did not finger a Halfpenny of it,
 therefore was under no Obligation to prescribe
 for

for them. Might there not be other Patients who wanted Dr. *Hellebore's* Advice as well as them? and, seeing they would only fee for themselves, was it not natural for the fresh Patients to exert their Interest to command the Purse, being as much the Property of the last Comers as the first, unless they have not an equal Right to the Physician's Skill?

Has not all the Physic which has been purchased these twenty Years past, at the Expence of the Poor, been alone confined to their own Body? And were they not afraid of disgorging it by chymical Preparations, which induced them to give so LARGE a Fee, to prevent the Experiment from being tried in 1749. 'Tis strange all the Physic they have been swallowing has not produced a Convulsion before now, nor brought about one salutary Enquiry into the appropriated Revenue, or Votes of Credit, before that of the last.

Now that it begins to work, and threaten a Diffolution, who shall prescribe a Medicine to prevent the fatal Consequence?

Ought not the PHYSICIAN GENERAL to be called in on such a dangerous Emergency, lest, like *CATO*, they be provoked to tear their Bowels out; but let them also imitate *Cato's* Example, in providing for the Safety of their Fellow Subjects, if they would die like him; for Imitation, in one particular Instance, is foolish, and must be attended with more fatal Consequences than that of *PETER* of *MEDICIS*, whose Country was obliged to submit to *French* Protection, as we are Protestants, and love Liberty. This Man, by foolishly imitating his Father's Example in one particular Instance, while he neglected the general Tenor of his Father's Conduct, betrayed his Country, and he

C

himself

himself banished with just Indignation. Query, if our Forefathers, who made so noble a Stand against the repeated Attacks of popish Tyranny and arbitrary Power, drank so much Claret, or enervated their Strength by Luxury, and bitter Invectives, the constant Attendants upon overheated Imaginations?

But what will we do, if, while they pretend to own the Necessity of a Physician General in such Cases, they strenuously insist upon following their own Advice; for, they 'swear, by the 'living G—d, she will touch nothing they prescribe, unless it be *Stephens's Medicine*, which 'she knows to be wholesome.' *Universal Advertiser*, 190.

Must the Physician yield to the Patient? Must the Order of Things be inverted to please a few? Would they themselves allow it in 1749? When the Cloud suffer'd them to see the Light of true Reason, and the Consequences that would attend such a foolish Attempt. Would to GOD they foresaw the Cloud that is now gathering over our Heads; for, in a little Time, they will no more be able to perceive the Rays of Reason, than the Men of *Sodom* the Door of *LOTT's* House. Examine your Hearts, my dear Friends, and know the true Nature of those heavenly Messengers, which GOD sent to forewarn *LOTT*.

In the *Universal Advertiser* of May 24, a Tour which the Duke of Ormond made in 1703 is most shamefully misrepresented, as will appear from the following Extracts from *Boyer's Life of Q. Anne*. His Grace, after reviewing several Garrisons, 'being returned to *Dublin*, was, with 'his Dutcheß, entertained by the Lord-mayor, 'Sheriffs, and Commons, at the *Tbolfel*, in the 'most respectful and distinguished Manner, in 'regard

' regard, as well to his Person and Character,
 ' as to the many signal Favours that City had
 ' received from his Grace's Ancestors." When
 the new Parliament met, he open'd the Sessions
 with a most affectionate Speech, ' assuring both
 ' Houses, that since the Queen had done him
 ' the Honour to place him in that Station, as his
 ' Duty and Gratitude obliged him to serve her
 ' Majesty with the utmost Diligence and Fidelity,
 ' so his Inclination and Interest, and the Exam-
 ' ple of his Ancestors, were indispensible Obli-
 ' gations upon him to improve every Oppor-
 ' tunity to the Advantage and Prosperity of this
 ' his native Country. Concluding, that, since
 ' he had no other Design than what they all
 ' aim'd at, the Queen's Service, and the Good
 ' of their Country, he only recommended to
 ' them, that they might unite and agree in the
 ' same Measures, and pursue them with Wis-
 ' dom and Temper.' After which the Com-
 mons made Choice of *Allen Broderick*, the
 Queen's Solicitor General, to be their Speaker,
 ' who was presented and approved of; and the
 ' first Thing both Houses went upon, was the
 ' framing and presenting dutiful and affectionate
 ' Addresses, both to the Queen, and to the
 ' Lord Lieutenant; returning Thanks to her
 ' Majesty, for her happy Choice of *James Duke*
 ' of *Ormond* to be her Lieutenant and chief Go-
 ' vernor over this Kingdom.'

Again, ' in the Year 1705, his Grace, re-
 ' turning to the Administration of this Kingdom,
 ' made a Tour into the North, where the Peo-
 ' ple, in all the Places his Grace honoured with
 ' his Presence, gave joyful Demonstrations of
 ' their Loyalty and Affection to the Queen, and
 ' of their Respect and Esteem for his Grace's
 ' Person: Among the rest, the Presbyterians,

' who had been misrepresented, on Account of
 ' some late Transactions in *Scotland*, thought
 ' this a proper Opportunity to clear themselves
 ' of the Aspersions cast upon them, and there-
 ' fore, while the Duke of *Ormond* was at *Antrim*
 ' and *Londonderry*, divers of the Presbyterian
 ' Ministers waited on his Grace, and delivered
 ' to him very dutiful Addresses.

' Again, ' on the 14th of *June*, the Commons
 ' unanimously resolved to return their Thanks
 ' both to the Queen, for the many good Bills
 ' transmitted this Session, and to the Lord Lieu-
 ' tenant, for his good Administration, and his
 ' being instrumental in obtaining those Bills;
 ' after which, the Parliament was prorogued,
 ' and he embark'd for *England*, leaving the
 ' Administration of the Government of *Ireland* in
 ' the Hands of Sir *Richard Cox* and Lord *Cutts*.

What our Writer would have us regard as a
 Whig Opposition to Tory Principles stands thus :
 The Privy Council unanimously petitioned the
 Earl of *Rochester*, that he would lay before the
 King the Grievances under which the whole
 Kingdom lay, by the Proceedings of the Trustees
 for the forfeited Estates, who stretched the Au-
 thority which the Law gave them, in many In-
 stances, to the oppressing of the Nation. The
 Earl seemed uneasy at the Motion, but promised
 to lay it before the King, which he did at his
 coming over. Soon after that, Petitions were
 sent round all the Counties in *Ireland*, and signed
 by many, representing both the Hardships of the
 Act, and the severe Methods taken by the Trus-
 tees in executing it. — That it was *then* thought,
 Representations of this Matter were secretly coun-
 tenanced by the Court, in Hopes the King's
 Grants, which the *British* Parliament had re-
 sumed, would again take Place. The House
 of

of Commons was moved to proceed severely against the Promoters of these Petitions: But since no Person appeared to justify the Facts set forth or suggested in these Petitions, they were voted false and scandalous. The Heat, with which that Act had been carried, was now much qualified; and, the Trustees having adjudged so many Claims in Favour of *Irish* Papists, shewing too manifest a Partiality for them, and having now sat two Years, in which they had consumed all the Rents that had arose out of the confiscated Estates, the House was applied to for their Interposition by many Petitions relating to that Matter. The Resumption Act now having lost much of its Credit and Value; and though the same Party, who had made a Vote against receiving them, still opposed it, yet the Current was now so strong the other Way, that they were all received, and, in a great many Cases, Justice done, yet with a manifest Partiality in Favour of Papists; it being a Maxim among all who favoured King *James's* Interest to serve Papists, especially those whose Estates were confiscated for adhering to him. This induced the Trustees to raise a Scandal upon the *Irish* Protestant Freeholders, as if they design'd to make themselves independent upon *England*; and it appearing to the succeeding Session of Parliament, under the Duke of *Ormond's* Administration here, that *Annesly*, *Trenchard*, *Langton*, and *Hamilton* were Authors of a Book which contained the Aspersions, the first was expell'd, and the rest being dead, or out of the Way, no Question was put concerning them.

From these Extracts appears the Iniquity of our News-Writer, in charging the Conduct of a *Rochester*, which pleased not King *William*, upon the Head of an *Ormond*, who does not seem to

to have made the least Opposition to the Proceedings of this first Session of Parliament under Queen *Anne's* Administration. That a *Robinson* had misrepresented the Debt of the Nation before, and that King *William* was sensible of it, as appears by the following Extract from his Letter to the Earl of *Galway*. ' I think it for my Service to change the Commission of the Treasury, in *Ireland*, where, I doubt, the Revenue is not well managed ; of which it is necessary that you let me know your Sentiments immediately.' That King *William* dreaded the Transactions of *Rochester's* Session of Parliament, appears from what follows, in the same Letter ; ' and a Parliament in *Ireland* must not be thought of so soon. Of this you ought instantly to consider, and take your Measures for the future.' — That their Behaviour, as recited above, plainly shews he had Reason. — That the refractory Behaviour of that Session of Parliament in *England* gave him great Uneasiness, appears by the following Extract from the same Letter : ' It is not possible to be more sensibly touch'd than I am, at my not being able to do more for the poor Refugee Officers, who have served me with so much Zeal and Fidelity. I am afraid the good God will punish the Ingratitude of this Nation *. I could hardly get the Establishment of *Ireland* pass'd, as it will be sent you ; there are Retrenchments which I was forced to make, though I like them not

* I wish this would serve as a Warning to us now. — That a *Cox* and a *Malnah* had attended to it, whose Fathers, through King *WILLIAM's* Means, were enabled to leave them Fortunes, then the one had not introduced the Resumption Act as a Precedent, nor the other sat in the Chair to hear it pleaded. Is not the Moral to the Fable of the Dog in the Water a good one ? Would that the accursed Thing were consumed ; then the one had not look'd for a Coronet, nor the other for the Renewal of a P——, at the Expence of our good King's Honour.

‘ not; and, doubtless, some of them must be changed.’ Again, in the same Letter, ‘ I am perfectly satisfy’d with your Conduct, and hope, *now*, you will be left undisturbed, since, in the last Parliament, nothing was said of you, though you were much threaten’d. I fear the Commissions given here by the Commons, for the Inspection of the Forfeitures, will give you a great deal of Trouble, and me no less, the next Winter. Assuredly, on all Sides my Patience is put to the Trial. I am going to breathe a little beyond the Sea, in order to come back as soon as possible.’

The Ingratitude of these two Parliaments to a King, who was the Assertor of the Revolution Principles, probably, helped to bring on a Dissolution of his mortal Frame, which happen’d soon after. That King *William* was desirous of appearing amiable to his Protestant Subjects, by Gratitude to foreign Refugees, whom our present Patriots ridicule, though the GLORIOUS MEMORY heads their Toasts; yet, by this Parliament, rendered ineffectual, having contributed their Part also to put it out of his Power, by countenancing *Rocheſter’s* Attempt to stop the Appointments of the half-pay Officers on this Establishment *. This Story is said to be introduced by an

* As the Protestants of this Kingdom were under great Obligations to King *William*, their Properties being secured by him, as well as their Religion, surely Ingratitude, in an *Irish* Parliament, must appear more strong than in an *English*. How inconsiderate then must the Conduct of the Leaders of our present Parliament appear, in having Recourse to the Resumption Act as a Precedent for their rejecting the Bill; when we reflect upon the Behaviour of the Whig Session of 1703, who disapproved of the Proceedings of the preceding one, as appears from the following Quotation from *Tindal*; ‘ But the Parliament was so little disposed to guaranty the Bar-
gains

an old Man *, not a *MENTOR*, whose Memory may prove treacherous, from a Persuasion, perhaps, he is writing to the Enemies of Protestants, who have the Misfortune to be kept in Ignorance,
or

* gains of the Trustees, that their Petition was ordered to lie on the Table, and *there IT* lay with others that had no better Success: That their ordering a Committee to examine the public Accounts, and voting Sir *William Robinson* incapable of any public Employment, was only coinciding with King *WILLIAM's* Recommendation, when he ordered the Management to be changed. — That the Cause of Mr. *Annesley's* Expulsion was the natural Consequence of a Tory Majority, which this Parliament most remarkably disapproved of, by ordering, that an Account be given to their House when, and which of, the half-pay Officers had been provided for, and how they had been disposed of: And resolved, that an Address be made to the Lord Lieutenant, “ That the half-pay Officers, formerly struck off, be provided for.” In short, there appeared the greatest Harmony betwixt this Session of Parliament and the Duke of *Ormond*. — That the whole Tenor of their Conduct shews, that however Mastiffs may bark, it is still ridiculous in little Curs to follow their Example, and often attended with more fatal Consequences to the Rider.

But why should I be at the Trouble of examining the Archives of our Forefathers; for does not the Tenor of their own Conduct condemn their rejecting the Bill in 1753, on account of the inserted Clause? In the first Bill, did they not insert the Words, *agreeably to your Majesty's most gracious Intentions*? How could these Words be properly inserted, unless his Majesty's Pleasure had been previously signified? Was not this then a tacit Acknowledgment of his Majesty's Right over the Revenue, when consistent with the Good of his Subjects? In the second Bill, was not his Majesty's Consent express'd, and so pass'd? And that the Rejection of the third was only the natural Consequence of over-heated Imaginations, which exhale the corporeal Fumes so fast, that the Face of Reason is quite obliterated, till she reassumes her Throne, and bids them return to Earth from whence they came.

602 * A certain Baronet ought to have been so charitable to the Memory of his deceased Father, who compos'd Part of that Administration, as to have remark'd, that it was during *Bolingbroke's* Ministry Jacobitism rear'd her Head, and that his Father served in the Government here under a *Godolphin*. — That Jacobitism was more natural with them who had not experienced the mild and equitable Sway of his Majesty's Family, than with those whose

or to those who pretend to know Liberty, yet ignorant of her Habitation.

In one Paper they run a Parallel between a *Goldolphin* and a *Bolingbroke*, a *S*— and a *B*—,
D as

whose Country has flourished more than under that of any preceding one. — And that, though rude, uncivilized Manners might make this Maxim necessary in his Father, *That the wild Irish were like Nettles, that sting when gently handled*, yet it is not now to be adopted, with respect to his Majesty's Servants; nor would his Father, were he now living, advise it. I think it iniquitable to blend the good Actions of a Man with his bad ones, which every charitable Person will carefully avoid.

That the brightest Genius may be misled by Prejudice to me is evident, else the great *Bolingbroke* had not arraign'd the Authority of the Scriptures, on account of *Noah's* propheticall Curse, who was so wise as to foresee that the Flood would be the inevitable Consequence of his Cotemporaries Conduct; for who does not perceive, that the Curse naturally extends to all who are actuated by Prejudice; whereas, had *Noah* confined it to the Aggressor, we would not have believed it. That a Man, governed by Passion, is a *Servant of Servants*, is agreeable to the nicest Principles of Philosophy; otherwise *Reason* is not REASON, and to admit the contrary would be saying, in Effect, that GOD is inconsistent with himself, which God forbid any should do. I humbly think every other Position this great Author lays down, to invalidate the Scripture Testimony, may be as concisely answer'd.

Shem and *Japhet* laboured to cover the Infirmities of their natural Father, surely in themselves; for one could have covered those of their Father: They went backwards. Why? for surely they might have held the Mantle betwixt them and their Father's Nakedness; therefore design'd by *Moses* as a Warning to us, to turn our Backs upon *this* World's Pleasures, because we all know we are in greater Danger when we face Temptation, than when we fly from it. 'Tis a comfortable Thing that two Thirds of Mankind *then* laboured to conceal the Infirmities of their Nature, while the other revealed them through the Force of Prejudice. Who are now the two Thirds of Mankind? Surely not the Christians, who would propagate Christianity by revealing the Infirmities of their earthly Nature, as witness the Conquest of *Mexico*; and many CHRISTIAN Persecutions; may I also say — our own Disputes? Who then are *Ham's* Descendants? The Heathen serves Christ, yet ignorant of him. The Christian crucifies him, yet pretends to know him. The Heathen is free, yet bound by Christians. The Christian is a Slave, yet free to bind Heathens. Execrable Deed!

as if it were *now* as natural for the illustrious HANOVERIAN Line to divide, as it was *then* for the Stuart to unite.

In another, they say the Clergy are on their Side, so they may; our late Primate leaving the Church, as well as State, to their Management, and the Devil often assuming a Disguise: — That the Law is on their Side; so it may; for it delights in Mischief: — That the landed Interest is with them; but why do not the *Reds* state their Accounts fairly, for who knows what *black* Mortgages may be against them: — And as for the Publick, they have the whole World to a Nut-shell; so, I am afraid, has the Prince of Darkness, and our Saviour's Prophecy near being fulfill'd.

I am now heartily tired in wading through this Paper, and shall only observe, That before its Author makes any Comparisons, he ought carefully to see that they hold good; for, before that of our *News-Writer* with *Tyrteus* can take Place, he must be look'd upon as a Fool by his Countrymen, and a wise Man by his Employers, which I would be glad to find. Sorry I have so much Reason to pronounce, with respect to the Shop from whence this News-Paper issues, what EPIMENIDES did before the Port of *Munychia*, viz. HOW BLIND IS MAN TO FUTURE THINGS, FOR DID THE ATHENIANS FORESEE WHAT MISCHIEF WILL ONE DAY BE DERIVED TO THEM FROM THAT PLACE, THEY WOULD EAT IT WITH THEIR TEETH.

While SOLON, the *Athenian* Lawgiver, was abroad, *Athens* fell all into Confusion. Three Factions began to shew themselves, each headed by their respective Leaders, *Pisistratus* placing himself at the Head of the poorer Sort of People in the City, to protect them, as he pretended, from

from Tyranny. In the Interim SOLON return'd, and his Return seem'd propitious for his Country. All the Factions paid their Court to him, and affected to shew him the deepest Reverence and Respect; beseeching him to resume his Authority, and to compose the Disorders of the State, which he declined on Account of his Age. However he sent for the Chiefs of the Party, and spoke to them in the mildest and most pathetick Terms, beseeching them not to ruin their common Parent, but to prefer the publick Good to their private Interest.

Pisistratus seem'd to be most affected with SOLON's Discourses, but, so strong was his Ambition, that he courted the Affections of the Multitude by Acts of Humanity, and specious Appearances of public Virtue. — He seem'd a great Lover of Equality, and a zealous Friend to the Constitution. SOLON penetrated all these Appearances, yet he did not immediately break with him, but he endeavoured to shew him the Iniquity of his Dissimulation, and would often tell him, 'Sir, were it not for your Ambition, you would be the best Citizen in *Athens*;' and when he found this made no Impression on him, SOLON said the same Thing to others, that Men might beware of his Designs, and not suffer his Virtues to be fatal to his Country *.

About this Time *Thespis*, who is generally esteem'd the Inventor of Tragedy, either introduced, or reform'd, it at *Athens*, with which the People were mightily charm'd. *Solon*, who piqued himself upon Learning, even in old Age,

D 2

went

* If our present * JUNTO take not Warning from this, and my Fellow-Subjects follow *LOTT*'s Example, I'll make them — as —: For HE can explain troublesome Dreams, when called upon, and, like a *JOSEPH*, save his *Enslavers*, as well as *BRETHREN*, from perishing by the Sword.

* Whom I mean by *this* JUNTO may appear in the Postscript to this Letter.

went to see this new Divertissement, and, after the Performance was over, address'd himself to *Thespis* in these Words: ' I wonder you are not ' ashamed of telling Lies before so great an Audience.' *Thespis* reply'd, ' that there could be ' no Harm in giving a specious Form to Falsehood, so that it were in Jest.' ' Ah!' cried *Solon*, striking the Ground violently with his Staff, ' if once we are pleased with your Falsehoods in Jest, we shall soon have them creep ' into our more serious Affairs.'

The Mischief which *SOLON* apprehended *Pisistratus* would bring upon the State, was not long before it came to pass. That great Politician, perceiving how much the People were at his Devotion, resolved to seize the present Opportunity to cheat them out of that Liberty they neither knew how to use, or to keep. With this View, having wounded * himself, the Mules that drew his Chariot he lash'd into the Market-Place, as if pursued by his Enemies, and, shewing his bleeding Body, besought the People to protect him from those whom his Kindness to them had rendered his implacable Enemies; they testifying loudly their Concern, *SOLON*, who was, by this Time, come to the Place, drew near him, and said, *Son of Hypocrates, you do not act Homer's Ulysses well, since you deceive your Fellow-Citizens; whereas he, when he had wounded himself, practis'd only on the Enemies of his Country.* *Pisistratus* was decreed a Guard, which *Solon* opposed, telling the Citizens, that if Misfortunes befall them, they must not charge the Gods with them, but themselves; for that Evils were not accidental, but Punishments; and that crafty Persons knew how to dress Lies in the Vestments

* Query, if our bleeding Martyrs has not followed his Example?

Vestments of Truth. After him *Pisistratus* spoke, and the People receiving all he said with loud Applause, *SOLON* contented himself with saying,

You doat upon his Words and soothing Speech.

Now were this Country able to protect herself, as *Athens* was, probably the wisest and richest amongst us, would follow *SOLON*'s Example, who, finding all his Efforts proved ineffectual to preserve that Equality which he established in the *Athenian* Democracy, took his Leave, by saying, *that he was wiser than some who did not penetrate Pisistratus's Design, and flouter than those who did not oppose it:* For no wise Man will attempt to procure a Good at the Expence of a greater Evil, and he will always be morally sure that the Good will, by far, surpass the Evil that can possibly attend it. But, as we are now situated, every true Lover of Liberty, every zealous Assertor of the Protestant Cause, WILL, and MUST, stick by that Monarch, who is *only* able to protect both. Remember *France*, at present, has her Emissaries here, as well as in our foreign Settlements, Wolves in Sheep's Clothing, that if, by any Means, they can promote a Spirit of Independency, *Britain* must fall of course, and they ignobly perish for Want of Nutriment, without feeling the Blow. Ye Sons of Liberty forbid it, and say with *SOLON*,

Rather than *Athens*, would I ow'd my Birth
To *Phlegondrian* or *Sicilian* Earth;
Since Men will say, wherever I am tost,
He's of that dastard Race, who *Salamis* have
lost.

No! —————

To *Salamis* let us renew our Claim,
And, with the Isle restored, restore our Fame.

To

To come to a Conclusion, consider, *That the Labourer is worthy of his Hire*, and that our Commons have thought so, by private Gratuities to our Governors, in order to command their Attention to the Prosperity of this Kingdom, and procure their Interest with the *English* Ministry to serve her, which has not been thrown away, as our Linen-Manufacture, and the flourishing State of this Nation, may convince us; for our Poverty now is only the natural Consequence of our excessive Luxury *, which has exceeded all reasonable Bounds, that, in short, a Man would be a Saint to withstand the general Torrent, if he kept tolerable Company.

But to imagine that Favours conferr'd on Governors, were only as Bribes to continue the Power in the Hands of the present Leaders of the Commons, is a manifest Injury offer'd to the Nation, as well as to his Majesty's Authority, and has occasioned all our Disturbance.

That it is natural for Men to be chagrined at Disappointments is certain, and may therefore occasion them to see Things in a different Light than that in which otherwise they would appear, is as evident, as that the Light is not so conspicuous as when no Clouds intercept.

Consider, my Fellow-Subjects, that the best of Men are liable to err, and that only the worst will persist; and that it is your imprudent, hasty Behaviour which strengthens their Prejudices, and renders the Paths which lead to Truth difficult to obtain. Your Conduct, in this Particular, is as ridiculous as that of a Prude, who stops the Avenues to returning Virtue, thereby obliging the humble Penitent either to starve, or continue in Vice.

I have a Word for ye, Gentlemen, who are
zealous

* Remember *Luxury* is always the Forerunner of SLAVERY.

zealous Sticklers for moral Rectitude, and who have not been wanting, on your Part, in fomenting these Disputes: Let me tell ye, that your *Conduct* is as ridiculous, as that of him who would attempt to dissuade us from the Use of Fire, and Candle-Light, when the Sun is in our opposite Hemisphere, and

THAT PREJUDICE IS THE ABSENCE OF REASON, AS DARKNESS IS THAT OF THE SUN.

My Friends, look into *England*, and ye'll find there has not been a Ministry that has better pleased that Nation these forty Years, nor a War ever so vigorously undertaken, or Hostilities so soon commenced. And our iniquitous News-Writer has plainly discover'd his malevolent Intentions, in having recourse to the Dissentions between our Governors abroad and their Councils, in order to draw an Odium over the Ministry, and justify his own vile Proceedings. For our wise King, the Assertor of the Protestant Cause, plainly foresaw the crafty Behaviour of the *French*, in sending Wolves in Sheep's Cloathing, to promote a Spirit of Independency from this well establish'd Maxim, *That once lop off the LYON's Limbs, and the Body, which receives Strength from them, will fall of course.*—O ye, of little Faith! Do ye imagine *France* cares much who is the religious Tyrant, so she be the civil one; and that she is only necessitated to use the Pope's Paw to pull the Chesnut out of the Fire, out of the LION's Mouth?—YE SONS of Liberty forbid it, and then ye will be no longer—to selfish Men, and they, of course, will grow HONEST.

A great Merit is made of their refusing their Places or Equivalents. Will not an affectionate Parent first try Sweetmeats, before HE handles the Rod?

May a *Boyle*, a *Boyle*, and a *Dilh*, be honourably

Carter

Hulldare

honourably restored, a ~~Good~~ and a ~~Malicious~~ arrive at the Art of divine Contentment, and a ~~C—~~ take Warning from the Fall of a ~~De Witt~~. May a noble E—l, and the ~~G—~~, with all their young Connections, study the Maxims, and aim at the Wisdom of a SOLOMON, which will be an Ornament to their Heads, and a Chain of Gold around their Necks. Then shall our Isle be bless'd, and civil and religious Tyranny stoop to the commanding Eloquence and martial Ardour of HIBERNIA's Children. Then, and not till then, shall we go up with Success against the Enemies of Protestants and BRITISH Liberty; and the gray Hairs of our aged Monarch descend with Honour to the Grave, attended with the immortal Praises of his dutiful Children.

All which is the earnest Prayer of,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant.

• P. S. My Concern is chiefly for two G—n, who have had the Misfortune to be D—s to their Prejudices, one in Favour of P—s, another in that of M—s; but both have forgot to follow SOLOMON's Prescription, therefore, cannot, in the Nature of Things, acquire the Ornament. As for the rest, I'm persuaded St. PAUL's Maxim is verified in their Conduct. But there is an *Irish De Witt*, who has blow'd the Coals, whom I cannot forgive, unless he merits it by a most public Repentance, such as that of *David's*, who was not ashamed publicly to repent, being absolutely necessary, as King of ISRAEL; for he has insensibly robb'd us of that filial Respect we indispensably owe to a MILD, a GOOD, an HONEST, and an AFFECTIONATE KING, and whom we ought to DELIGHT in serving.

Lox

4 AP 54

F I N I S

Page 18. Line 16. for Patient, read Apothecary.